

Page 6, amend the paragraph beginning at line 35 to read:

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702 The nitrogen monoxide is fed in with the aid of a gas bag which, filled beforehand, is connected to the three-way stopcock 1. The calibrating gas (nitrogen with 80 ppm nitrogen monoxide) is passed directly to the chemiluminescence apparatus from the pressure bottle via a pressure reducer 4. The gas should flow into the analyzer through three way stopcock 3 without pressure. Approx. 50% or 0.6 l/min of the amount of gas required must therefore flow out via a T-piece with an excess line. The excess is passed into a fume cupboard. The excess line has a length of more than 2 m, in order to avoid mixing of the calibrating gas with the air of the atmosphere. A flow meter is also installed on the line, so that the predetermined value for the volume flow can be monitored. Only pipes with a smooth surface and made of inert material, such as PTFE, glass or steel, have been used as the gas lines.

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Page 6, amend the paragraph beginning at line 18 to read:

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703 A specific amount of the substance to be tested is weighed into a glass dish and spread uniformly on the glass base. The glass is then placed in the middle of the heating plate and the temperature setting of the vaporizer is checked. Thereafter, the lid is placed on the plastics container and the lever on the clamping ring is pressed closed. The screw fittings on the container connections are now tightened firmly, so that tightness of the container is ensured. The thermocouple is connected to the voltmeter and the lines from the fume cupboard and filter must be connected to the three-way stopcocks 1,2 of the container lid, which must be set such that the container is closed off. Calibration can take place while the container air is being heated up to 45°C with the fan heater. As soon as the temperature in the reactor has reached 45°C, nitrogen monoxide is metered into the container via a gas bag at three-way stopcock 1,

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